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Ernst, C.H. and M.E. Seidel. 2006. *Trachemys venusta.*

Trachemys venusta (Gray)
Meso-American Slider

Testudo panama Perry 1810:page unnumbered. Type-locality, "Panama." Holotype, unnumbered plate (later numbered XXXIII by Mathews and Iredale 1912:15), based on live specimen in the collection of Captain Hoffman of Ealing, collector and date unknown. *Nomen oblitum.* See **Comment**.

Emys ornata: Duméril, Bibron, and Duméril 1851:12. Not of Gray 1831:30.

Emys venusta Gray 1856:24. Type-locality, "Southern States of America; Honduras." Lectotype, British Museum (Natural History) (BMNH) 1947.3.4.80, formerly 1845.8.5.26 (alcoholic adult parts and shell). Examined by authors. See **Comment**.

Emys ventricosa Gray 1856:28. Type-locality unknown, given as "Mexico" in the British Museum of Natural History catalogue; restricted to "southern half of the state of Tamaulipas" by Smith and Smith 1980:485. Holotype, British Museum (Natural History) (BMNH) 1848.7.28.24, adult shell, collector and date unknown (examined by authors). See **Comment**.

Ptychemys concinna: Agassiz 1857:641 (part).

Emys (*Ptychemys*) *valida* LeConte 1859:7. Type-locality, "Honduras." Holotype, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP) 216, dry head and limbs, collector and date unknown. The shell was "nearly two feet long" but apparently destroyed in transit from the collection site.

Clemmys ornata: Strauch 1862:124 (part).

Callichelys ornata: Gray 1863:176 (part).

Callichelys venusta: Gray 1863:181.

Ptychemys ornata: Cope 1865:187. Not of Gray 1831:30.

Emys grayi Bocourt 1868:121. Type-locality, "l'embouchure du Nagualate, dans le Pacifique (Guatemala)." Type not listed.

Callichelys concinna Gray 1873c:48 Type-locality, "San Mateo, Tehuantepec: freshwater lagoons" [Oaxaca, Mexico]. Syntypes, British Museum (Natural History) (BMNH) 1871.2.7.43-44, stuffed adult female and male, collected by Francois Sumichrast (examined by authors). Not *Testudo concinna* of Leconte 1830:106.

Callichelys ornata Gray 1873c:48 (part).

Emys (*Clemmys*) *cataspila* Günther 1885:4. Type-locality, "Mexico;" first restricted in error to "Alvarado, Veracruz, Mexico" by Smith and Taylor (1950b:346)," but later corrected to "Tampico, Tamaulipas" [Mexico] by Smith and Smith (1980: 486). Syntypes, British Museum (Natural History) (BMNH) 1844.2.19.3 (shell); 1946.1.22.39 (preserved juvenile); BMNH 1947.3.5.19, formerly 1855.9.17.14 (stuffed female); BMNH 1947.3.5.20, formerly 1848.7.28.26 (stuffed female); BMNH 1947.3.5.21, formerly 1848.7.28.27 (half-grown juvenile, 158.75 mm); BMNH 1947.3.5.22 (juvenile, 107.95 mm); BMNH 1947.3.5.24 (adult shell); and 1947.3.4.25, formerly 1851.6.2.4 (stuffed adult) [Colin McCarthy, pers. comm. to CHE]. Günther (1885) did not list the localities, collectors, or dates of the syntypes, but Boulenger (1889:82) listed the localities of the preserved juvenile [BMNH 1946.1.22.39], a stuffed female, and a stuffed juvenile as "Mexico," but gave no localities for the rest of the specimens which he listed as "Types" of *Chrysemys scripta* var. *cataspila* (examined by authors).

Emys (*Clemmys*) *salvini* Günther 1885:4. Type-locality, "Guatemala." Holotype, British Museum (Natural History) (BMNH) 1946.1.22.76, preserved adult male, obtained by O. Salvin, date not given (examined by authors).

Pseudemys ornata: Cope 1885:389. Not of Gray 1831:30.

Pseudemys salvini: Cope 1887:22.

Chrysemys ornata: Boulenger 1889:80 (part). Not of Gray 1831:30.

Emys arnatta: Velasco 1890:69. *Ex errore*; not of Gray 1831:30.

Pseudemys ornata ornata: Rust 1934:60. Not of Gray 1831:30.

Pseudemys scripta ornata: Carr 1938:131. Not of Gray 1831:30.

Emys callirostris: Smith and Taylor 1950b:346. Not of Gray 1856:28.

Pseudemys scripta: Pollock and Ray 1957:648 (part).

Chrysemys scripta ornata: Weaver and Rose 1967:63 (part). Not of Gray 1831:30.

Emys valida: Malnate 1971:354.

Pseudemys palustris: Wright 1973:104. Not of Gmelin 1789:1041.

Trachemys venusta: Seidel 2002a:289. First use of present combination.

• **CONTENT**. Three subspecies are recognized: *Trachemys venusta venusta*, *T. v. cataspila*, and *T. v. grayi*.

• **DEFINITION**. Carapaces of adults normally range from 20–40 cm, although Obst (1985) reported a maximum carapace length of 60 cm. The oval adult carapace is weakly keeled, has a slightly serrate posterior rim, and is highest at the third vertebral scute and widest at the level of the eighth marginals. The pleural scutes may bear a series of low longitudinal ridges or wrinkles. The vertebral scutes are broader than long; the first is relatively broad (anterior width/carapace length >0.175). The marginals anterior and posterior to the bridge are flared (more so in hatchlings and juveniles), but those at the bridge are downturned and are the lowest of the series. The adult carapace is green, olive or brown; that of hatchlings and juveniles brighter green. Each pleural has a yellow, orange or reddish, dark-centered, black-bordered, complete ocellus; and may also bear wavy light lines. The dorsal surface of the marginals is marked with a dark blotch partly surrounded by a light band; ventrally, each marginal has a dark, black-bordered



Figure 1. Adult male *Trachemys venusta venusta* (photograph by C.H. Ernst).



Figure 2. Plastron of *Trachemys venusta venusta* (photograph by C.H. Ernst).



Figure 3. Head of *Trachemys venusta cataspila* (photograph by John B. Iverson).

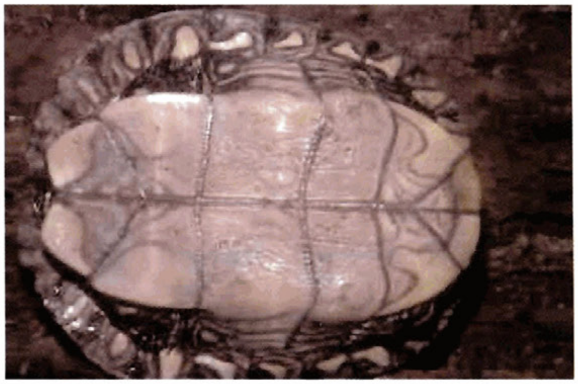


Figure 4. Plastron of *Trachemys venusta cataspila* (photograph by John B. Iverson).

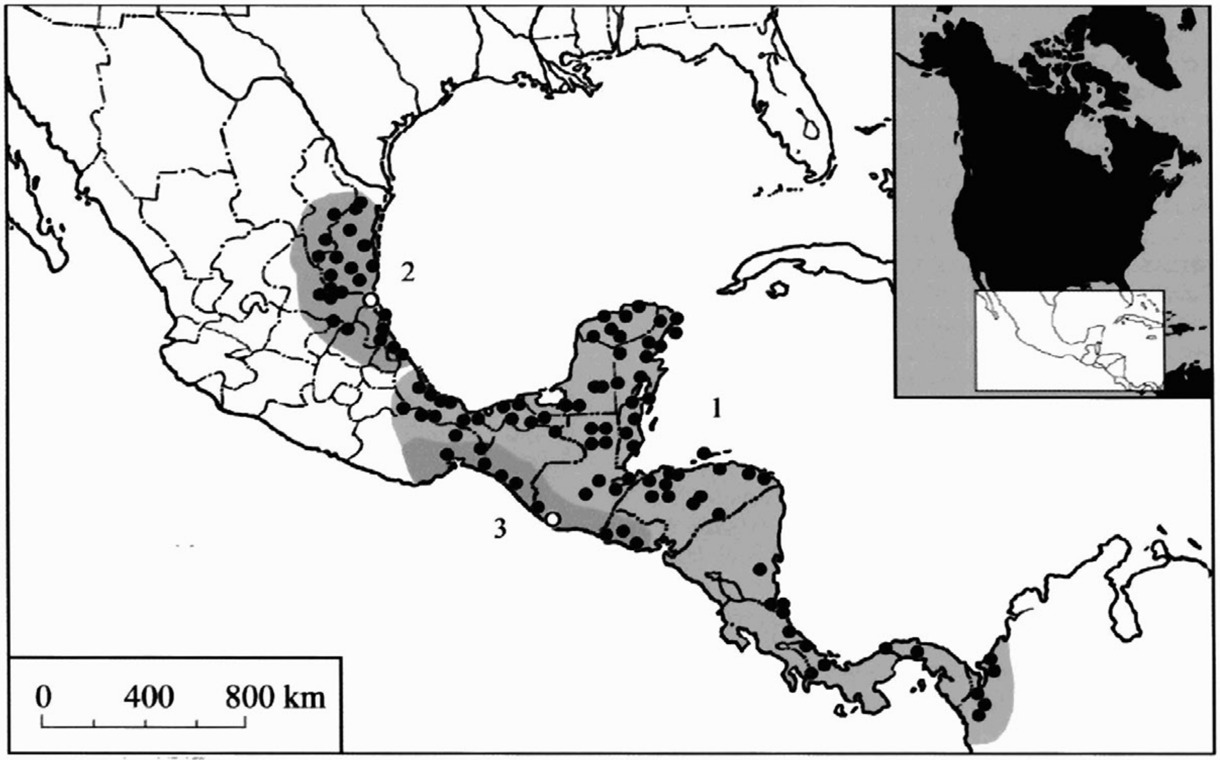


Figure 5. Adult male *Trachemys venusta grayi* (photograph by C.H. Ernst).



Figure 6. Plastron of *Trachemys venusta grayi* (photograph by C.H. Ernst).

blotch which lies over the posterior seam. The light shell marks are most pronounced in hatchlings and juveniles; bisexual melanism develops in older individuals. The bridge is usually over 33% of the carapace length, and is yellow with a pattern of either dark blotches or wavy longitudinal lines. Large axillary and inguinal scutes are present. The large, flat, hingeless plastron is slightly broader in front of the bridge than behind it, convex anteriorly, and has a shallow posterior pattern of black-bordered yellow lines (see subspecies descriptions), which is most pronounced in younger individuals. The head is large with a somewhat elongated protruding snout (more so in males), and a medially-notched upper jaw. The triturating suraces of the jaws are narrow and lack elaborate serrations, although the mandibular tomium may be finely serrate. A medial ridge is present on the maxilla. The yellow supratemporal and orbitomandibular stripes are usually conspicuous (but obscure in *T. s. grayi*). The supratemporal stripe contacts the orbit, and may or may not be expanded in the temple region. A prefrontal arrow is formed where the supratemporal stripes pass forward from the orbits to contact a light medial sagittal stripe on top of the snout posterior to the nares. A dark, yellow-bordered stripe runs through the eye. The symphyseal stripe forks posteriorly, and may or may not be interrupted anterior to the split. The skin is green to olive-brown. The toes are webbed, and the neck, limbs and tail are patterned with yellow stripes.



Map. Circles mark type-localities; dots indicate other records. The type-locality of *T. v. venusta* is too imprecise to plot. Map courtesy of Blake Matejowsky.

Males have smaller, less domed carapaces, longer, thicker tails with the vent positioned posterior to the rear marginals, narrower heads, and foreclaws not particularly elongated. Females are larger, have a more domed carapace, shorter tail with the vent positioned beneath the rear marginals, and a broader head.

• **DESCRIPTIONS**. General descriptions are presented in Alvarez del Toro (1960, 1972), Alvarez and Smith (1982), Bocourt (1868), Bonin et al. (1996), Boulenger (1889), Casas Andreu (1965, 1967), Casas Andreu and McCoy (1979), Duellman (1963), Duméril (1870), Ernst (1990), Ernst and Barbour (1989), Ernst et al. (2000), Gray (1856, 1870), Günther (1885), Köhler et al. (2006), Lee (1996, 2000), Pritchard (1967, 1979), Savage (1980, 2002), Savage and Villa (1986), Seidel (2002a), Siebenrock (1906, 1909), Smith and Smith (1980), Smith and Taylor (1950a), Stuart (1963) and Sumichrast (1880, 1882b). Other descriptions include: **karyotype** (Gilboa 1975, Stock 1972), **plastron scute formula** (Legler 1990), **head pattern** (Legler 1990, Ward 1980), **hatchling** (Mast and Carr 1986), **egg** (Acuña Mesén 1989, Mast and Carr 1986), **choanae** (Parsons 1960), **erythrocytes** (Frair 1977, Hartman and Lessler 1964), **habitat** (Duellman 1965, Henderson and Hoevers 1975, Stuart 1950), and **nesting sites** (Moll 1994).

• **ILLUSTRATIONS**. **Black-and-white photographs** are in Alverez del Toro (1960, 1972, 1982), and Rosado D. (1967). **Color photographs** of adults are presented in Acuña Mesén (1993), Bour (2003), Campbell (1998), Duméril (1870), Ferri (2002), Günther (1885), Lee (1996, 2000), Mertens (1954), Obst (1985), Perry (1810), Pritchard (1979), Savage (2002), Stafford and Meyer (2000), and Vetter (2004, 2005). **Black-and-white drawings** or illustrations of adults are in Alvarez del Toro (1960, 1982), Bauer and Petit (2004), Ernst (1990), Ernst and Barbour (1989), Gray (1856), Günther (1885), Mittermeier (1970), Moll (1994), Moll and Moll (2004), Nemuras (1967), Rosado (1967), Smith and Smith (1980), and Wermuth and Mertens (1961). **Color drawings** are in Obst 1985. Other illustrations include: **melanistic adult** (Gray 1856), **carapace or plastron** (Alvarez del Toro 1960, Carr 1938, Ernst 1990, Gray 1856, Günther 1885, Pritchard 1979, Smith and Smith 1980), **head pattern** (Günther 1885, Legler 1990, Pritchard 1979, Ward 1980), **hatchlings or juveniles** (Anonymous 1967, Bour 2003, Ferri 2002, Günther 1885, Köhler et al. 2006, Moll and Moll 2004, Pritchard 1979, Rosado D. 1967, Smith and Smith 1980, Sowerby and Lear 1872), **shell bones** (Obst 1985), **sexual dimorphism** (Moll and Moll 2004), **adult habitat** (Moll and Moll 2004; Stuart 1950, 1958), **nest** (Rosado D. 1967), **nesting habitat** (Moll and Moll 2004), **egg shell** (Acuña Mesén 1989), **embryos** (Breder 1946), **market exploitation** (Moll and Moll 2004).

• **DISTRIBUTION**. *Trachemys venusta* ranges along the Atlantic corridor from Nuevo Léon and Tamaulipas, Mexico south through southeastern San Luis Potosi, Veracruz, and the Yucatán Peninsula of

Mexico; Belize; northeastern Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Costa Rica; and Panama to northeastern Colombia. It also is found along the Pacific Coast from west-central Oaxaca through western Chiapas in Mexico to northwestern Guatemala and El Salvador, and in southwestern Panama. The subspecies distributions are as follows: *T. v. venusta* ranges in Mexico from south of the Punta del Morro headland in central Veracruz south through eastern Veracruz, eastern Oaxaca, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán and Quintana Roo to Belize and northeastern Guatemala, and southward to northwestern Colombia and southwestern Panama; *T. v. cataspila* occupies a disjunct northern range in eastern Tamaulipas, adjacent San Luis Potosi, and northern Veracruz; and *T. v. grayi* is found in western Mexico from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in west-central Oaxaca south through western Chiapas to northwestern Guatemala and El Salvador. Papers discussing the distribution of *T. venusta* include Acuña Mesén (1993), Bonin et al. (1996), Bour (2003), Breder (1946), Caballero (1946), Campbell (1998), Carr (1938), Casas Andreu (1967), Duellman (1963, 1965), Dúges (1869, 1894, 1896), Flores-Villela (1991), Flores-Villela et al. (1991), Gadow (1905), García Cubas (1884), Hartel and Plesker (1997), Hartweg (1939), Herrera (1904), Iverson (1986, 1992), Iverson and Berry (1979), King and Burke (1989), Köhler et al. (2006), Lee (1996, 2000), Legler (1990), Maldonado-Koerdell (1953), Martin (1958), McCranie (1990), Mendoza Quijano et al. (2004), Meyer and Wilson (1973), Moll and Legler (1971), Müller (1865), Neill (1965), Neill and Allen (1959), Obst (1985), Pritchard (1967, 1979), Schmidt (1941), Shreve (1957), Smith (1960), Smith and Smith (1980), Smith and Taylor (1950a), Stafford and Meyer (2000), Stuart (1935, 1948, 1950, 1958, 1963), Sumichrast (1873, 1882a), Velasco (1890, 1891, 1892a,b, 1895, 1898), Werler and Smith (1952), Williams and Wilson (1965), and Wilson and Hahn (1973). Range maps are presented in Acuña Mesén (1993), Ernst (1990), Iverson (1986, 1992), Köhler et al. (2006), Lee (1980, 1996, 2000), Legler (1990), Obst (1985), Savage (2002), and Smith and Smith (1980).

• **FOSSIL RECORD**. No fossils have been discovered; however, archeological records for the Yucatán were reported by Langebartel (1953) and Pollack and Ray (1957).

• **PERTINENT LITERATURE**. General accounts are in Acuña Mesén (1993), Alvarez del Toro (1952, 1960, 1972, 1982), Bocourt (1876a), Buskirk (1966), Campbell (1998), Casas Andreu (1967), Dúges (1884), Ferri (2002), Freiberg (1972), Gadow (1908), Garcia Cubas (1884), Gijzen and Wermuth (1958), Gray (1873a), Hingley (1987), Köhler et al. (2006), Lee (1996, 2000), Mertens (1954), Mills (1970), Mittermeier (1970, 1971), Mlynarski et al. 1974), Mlynarski and Wermuth (1975), Müller (1987), Neill and Allen (1959), Nemuras (1967), Nietzke (1969), Obst (1985), Pritchard (1979), Rosado D. (1967), Savage (2002), Sclater (1871), Smith and Smith (1980), Stafford and Meyer (2000), Strauch (1862, 1865, 1890), Stuart (1948), Sumichrast (1880, 1882b), Werner (1912), and Wright (1973). Other important references include: **anatomy and morphology** (Heinemann 1877, Jackson 1988, Lovich et al. 1990), **behavior** (Moll 1994, Mrosovsky and Boycott 1966), **conservation** (Aranda and Guzmán 1999, Drews 2001, García 2006, Greenbaum and Komar 2005, IUCN/SSC 1989, Smith and Smith 1980), **diet and foraging behavior** (Acuña Mesén 1992, Moll 1990, Moll and Legler 1971, Moll and Moll 1990, Parmenter and Avery 1990), **ecology** (Escobar-Briones et al. 2002, Moll 1986, 1990, 1994, Vogt 1990), **growth and reproduction** (Acuña Mesén 1989, Breder 1946, Cabrera Peña et al. 1996, 1997, Fritz 1990, Iverson et al. 1993, Kinneary 1996, Mast and Carr 1986, Moll 1994, Moll and Moll 1990, 2004, Moll and Legler 1971, Tucker et al. 1999, Vogt 1990, Vogt and Flores-Villela 1992), **husbandry and economic exploitation** (Acuña Mesén 1992, Bodri et al. 1992, Borjas et al. 1993, Cuesta Terron 1920, Flores-Villela 1980, Malkin 1956, Müller 1987, Nietzke 1969, Obst et al. 1988, Pena et al. 1996, Schmidt 1978, Stuart 1948, 1958), **karyotype** (Gilboa 1975, Stock 1972), **physiology** (Frair 1977, Hartman and Lessler 1964, Moll 1994, Neill 1958, Seidel 1977, 2002b, Tammer 1974), **parasites** (Barger et al. 2004, Bravo-Hollis 1946, Cabellero y C. 1938a,b, 1939a,b, 1940, 1946, Ernst 2005, Kasprzak et al. 1989, Lamothe-Argumedo 1972, Moravee and Vargas-Vázquez 1998, Thatcher 1963, 1966, 1970), **predation** (Cabrera Peña et al. 1992, Moll 1994, Shreve 1957, Vogt 1990), **systematics and taxonomy** (Bauer and Petit 2004, Bocourt 1876b, Bour 2003, David 1994, Ernst 1990, Gray 1858, 1863, 1873b, Hartweg 1939, Legler 1990, Legler et al. 1980, Mertens 1954, Mertens and Wermuth 1955, Moll and Legler 1971, Obst 1985, O'Shaughnessy 1878, Rainey 1984, Rust 1934, Seidel 2002a, Seidel and Adkins 1987, Starkey 1997, Stephens and Wiens 2003, Stuart 1948, Trochel 1870, 1874, Ward 1984, Webb 1995, Werner 1908, and Williams 1956), **vernacular names** (Henderson and Hoevers 1975, Iverson 1985, Liner 1994), and **zoogeography** (Legler 1990). **Literature reviews** are provided by David (1994), Smith and Smith (1976, 1980), and Villa et al. (1988).

• **ETYMOLOGY**. The specific name *venusta* is derived from the Latin feminine form of the word "venustus" (like Venus), meaning elegant or charming, and refers to the ornate carapace and plastral patterns of the turtle. The subspecific name *cataspila* is derived from the Greek words κατα, downward or inferior, and σπιλος, spot or blemish, referring to the position of the dark spot on the pleural scutes of the carapace. The subspecific name *grayi* is a genitive patronym honoring John Edward Gray, former herpetologist at the British Museum of Natural History.

1. *Trachemys venusta venusta* (Gray) Tabasco Slider

Testudo panama Perry 1810:page unnumbered. See species synonymy.
Emys venusta Gray 1856:24. See species synonomy.
Ptychemys concinna: Agassiz 1857:641. See species synonymy.
Callichelys venusta: Gray 1863:181.
Emys (Ptychemys) valida LeConte 1859:7. See species synonymy.
Emys (Clemmys) salvini Günther 1885:4. See species synonymy.
Pseudemys scripta ornata: Carr:1938:131. Not of Gray 1831:30.
Pseudemys salvini: Cope 1887:22.
Pseudemys scripta venusta: Moll and Legler 1971:3.
Emys valida: Malnate 1971:354.
Chrysemys scripta venusta: Henderson and Hoevers 1975:55.
Trachemys scripta venusta: Iverson 1985:5.
Trachemys venusta venusta: Seidel 2002a:289. First use of present combination.
Trachemys scripta elegans: Barger, Thatcher, and Nickol 2004:1.

• **DEFINITION**. Maximum carapace length is 48 cm; a large yellow or orange, black-bordered, dark-centered ocellus is present on the pleural scutes; the plastron pattern consists of a series of dark marks, often reduced to one or more lines surrounding an open area, along the midline and extending laterally along the seams; in adults the mark lying over the gulars is forked; the yellow, nonexpanded, supratemporal stripe contacts the orbit; the head stripes are not obscured in adults; and the symphyseal line may be interrupted anterior to the fork.

2. *Trachemys venusta cataspila* (Günther) Veracruz Slider

Emys ventricosa Gray 1856:28. See species synonymy and **Comment**.
Ptychemys mobilensis: Agassiz 1857:641 (part). Not of Holbrook 1838:53.
Emys mobilensis: Gray 1858:286 (part). Not of Holbrook 1838:53.
Pseudemys mobilensis: Gray 1863:182. Not of Holbrook 1838:53.
Pseudemys ventricosa: Gray 1870:47.
Emys (*Clemmys*) *cataspila* Günther 1885:4. See species synonymy.
Pseudemys ornata: Cope 1885:389. Not of Gray 1831:30.
Pseudemys cataspila: Cope 1887:22.
Chrysemys ornata var. *cataspila*: Boulenger 1889:82.
Callichelys callirostris: Velasco 1892a:79. Not of Gray 1856:25.
Emys cataspila: Dugés 1896:479.
Chrysemys ornata cataspila: Siebenrock 1906:100.
Pseudemys scripta cataspila: Carr 1938:135.
Pseudemys ornata cataspila: Mertens and Wermuth 1955:364.
Pseudemys scripta ornata: Williams 1956:147 (part).
Pseudemys scripta: Martin 1958:43.
Pseudemys ornata ornata: Wermuth and Mertens 1961:147 (part).
Chrysemys scripta ornata: Casas Andreu 1967:65 (part).
Chrysemys scripta elegans: Casas Andreu 1967:66 (part).
Chrysemys scripta cataspila: Smith and Smith 1975: 5.
Chrysemys scripta: Iverson and Berry 1979:322.
Trachemys scripta cataspila: Iverson 1985:4.
Trachemys venusta cataspila: Seidel 2002a:289. First use of present combination.

• **DEFINITION**. Maximum carapace length is 31.5 cm; a yellow or reddish-orange, dark-bordered, dark-centered, ocellus and several light wavy lines are present on the posterolateral surface of each pleural scute; the plastron pattern consists of a medial network of dark lines surrounding an open area on each scute, and extending laterally along the seams; the mark covering the adult gulars is often forked; the supratemporal stripe is expanded and contacts the orbit; the head stripes are not obscured in adults; and the symphyseal stripe is interrupted anterior to the fork.

3. *Trachemys venusta grayi* (Bocourt) Gray's Slider

Emys grayi Bocourt 1868:121. See species synonymy.
Callichelys concinna: Gray 1873b:148. See species synonymy.
Callicheys callirostris: Gray 1873b:148 (part).
Emys callirostris: Bocourt 1876a:387. Not of Gray 1873b:148.
Emys umbra: Bocourt 1876b:26.
Emys (*Callichelys*) *callorostris*: Sumichrast 1882a:32. *Ex errore*.
Callechelys callorostris: Sumichrast 1882b:268. *Ex errore*.
Callichelys callorostris: Sumichrast 1882b:271. *Ex errore*.
Callichelys callirostris: Sumichrast 1882b:271.
Chrysemys grayi: Boulenger 1889:82.
Pseudemys umbra: Cope 1887:22.
Clemmys umbra Strauch 1890:78.
Emys ornata: Dugés 1896:479 (part). Not of Gray 1831:30.
Chrysemys ornata: Gadow 1905:194.
Emys gray: Galindo y Villa 1927:211. Emendation.
Chrysemys umbra: Lindholm 1929:294.
Pseudemys grayi: Carr 1938:132.
Pseudemys scripta cataspila: Carr 1938:132 (part).
Pseudemys scripta ornata: Carr 1938:135 (part).
Pseudemys ornata grayi: Stuart 1963:51.
Pseudemys scripta grayi: Moll and Legler 1971:3.
Chrysemys scripta grayi: Smith and Smith 1975:5.
Trachemys scripta grayi: Iverson 1985:4.
Trachemys venusta grayi: Seidel 2002a:289. First use of present combination.

• **DEFINITION**. Maximum carapace length is possibly 60 cm, but most adults are shorter than 45 cm; a small yellow or orange, black-bordered, dark-centered, ocellus is present on each pleural scute; the plastron pattern consists of a medial series of dark lines surrounding open areas, and not always extending laterally along the seams; the mark covering the adult gulars is forked; the yellow, nonexpanded, supratemporal stripe contacts the orbit; the head stripes are usually obscured in adults; and the symphyseal stripe is continuous to the posterior fork.

• **COMMENT**. Bauer and Petit (2004:15) considered *Testudo panama* Perry, 1810, a subjective senior synonym of *Trachemys venusta* (Gray 1856:24). Despite being the older name, it has only been used once in the literature since 1810 (Mathews and Iredale 1912:15); therefore Bauer and Petit (2004) proposed that it be regarded a *nomen oblitum* and the name *Trachemys venusta* be retained for the species.

The name *Emys ventricosa* Gray 1856 has priority over *Emys* (*Clemmys*) *cataspila* Günther 1885. It has since been used infrequently and then, except for a few synonymies, only by Gray (1863, 1870, 1873b,c). In contrast, the name *cataspila* has been used numerous times by many authors since 1885. The name *ventricosa* is clearly a *nomen oblitum*. On this basis, Legler et al. (1980) petitioned The International Committee on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) to suppress the name *Emys ventricosa* Gray 1856, and to conserve the name *Emys cataspila* Günther 1885. The ICZN approved this petition in 1985.

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